

## BHADRAVATI TOWN MINOR MUNICIPALITY.

*Shimoga, dated 12th January 1925.*

The following draft bye-laws proposed by the Bhadravati Town Minor Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) (a) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, for regulating the (1) Bakeries and Sweetmeat shops, (2) Native hotels or eating houses, (3) Manufacture of aerated water, (4) Sanitation and Conservancy and (5) Other matters relating to Municipal Administration for the information of public :—

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed bye-laws may, within one month from the date of publication in the Gazette, send his objections in writing to the President or Vice-President of the Bhadravati Town Minor Municipal Council.

*I. Bye-laws relating to Bakeries and Sweetmeat Shops.*

1. A bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets or other eatable for sale. The owner of a bakery or sweetmeat shop or any person who acts as vendor on his behalf shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious, well ventilated and suitable for a bakery or a sweetmeat shop, and they shall be provided with good chimneys for the escape of smoke causing no inconvenience to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

(b) The premises shall always have a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washings and cleaning such premises.

(c) The walls of every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from the ground level either by cement or chunam and white-washed. The whole floor shall be either plastered with chunam or paved with flooring tiles or Cuddapah slabs with cement or chunam pointing and the building sufficiently provided with drainage.

(d) All bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall be at a respectable distance from any cess pits or latrine so as to prevent bad odours wafted therefrom reaching them.

(e) No place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall ordinarily be used for any other purposes and if in any specified case the building is used both for residential purposes and for bakeries or sweetmeat shops, the portion used for the latter should be completely separated from that used for the former.

3. All utensils and other articles shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of the bakery or sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

7. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle, shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and shall commit any act which may intend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

8. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

9. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or any kind or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale, with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust, and bad odours, i.e., to be kept in glass case.

11. Every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street of the intended building or part of a building to be used as a sweetmeat shop or bakery and with endorsement from the Municipal President that intended building or part of building is fit for the purpose and after the grant of a license used for the purpose for which it is meant.

12. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before the Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction, during which such infringement continue provided that the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 200.

*II. Bye-laws regarding native hotels or eating-houses.*

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, doll, and confectionery, or refreshments including chapatties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

2. The proprietor or any vendor for the time being or any person, in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

3. All eating houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) All premises used as such, shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The premises shall always be provided with sufficient supply of pure water. The receptacle for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level and provided with a lid for covering and a tap to draw water.

4. The walls of any building used for such purposes shall be impervious and plastered or cemented to the height of four feet from the ground. The floors of the kitchen, dining and bath rooms and of tiffin rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with flooring tiles, Cuddapah slabs or chunnam concrete plastering.

The kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents, so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and well ventilated.

The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

5. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have a continuing lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from flies, dust and bad odours.

6. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

7. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times, maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

8. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating-house.

9. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the District Medical Officer, Sanitary Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, any Municipal Councillor or any other Officer authorised by the President on his behalf.

10. All cases of dangerous infections, diseases, such as cholera, plague, irruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration occurring in the eating house or observed among persons attending it shall be notified by the keeper to the President or District Medical or Sanitary Officer or Sanitary Inspector.

11. Every native hotel or eating house shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street intended building or part of a building to be used as native hotels or eating houses and with an endorsement from the Sanitary Officer that intended building or part of building is fit for the purpose and after the grant of a license use for the purpose for which it is meant.

12. Infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 200.

*III. Manufacture of aerated waters.*

1. Only pure water shall be brought to the Factory premises.

2. If the water be filtered the filtering vessels and the materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President or the District Medical Officer or the Sanitary Officer may direct.

3. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President or the District Medical Officer and District Sanitary Officer may direct.

4. The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair. The walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months and the floor shall be rendered impervious either by

being paved with flooring tiles, Cuddapah slabs or by mortar or by cement plastering and shall be properly drained.

5. The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall be carried in clean vessels.

6. Carts if any employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

7. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, District Medical Officer or Sanitary Officer, or any other Municipal Officer authorised on their behalf.

8. No aerated waters of any kind shall be used from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle giving full name and address of the manufacturers.

9. It shall be lawful to the President or the District Medical Officer or the District Sanitary Officer or the Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture of aerated waters at any time when such place is open and to inspect and take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale, such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

10. Every aerated water factory shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street of intended building or part of the building to be used as aerated water factory, and with an endorsement from the Sanitary Officer. That intended building or part of the building is fit for the purpose, and after the grant of license use for the purpose for which it is meant.

11. Any infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the proprietor, the person in charge of the place, liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day for such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

#### Sanitation and Controversy

##### Section 127 (1) (a)

1. No rubbish mentioned in Section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited except in municipal dustbins or in places used as receptacles of such rubbish.

2. Tiles, garden-owings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in municipal dust-bins.

3. Spillage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road side gutters without the special permission of the President. The children should not be allowed to commit nuisance in the public roads, lanes or side drain. The parents will be made responsible for this action and shall be liable with.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the bye-laws abovenamed shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry any "Bratties" or "cow dung coats" on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls, and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. No person is allowed to remove earth or make pits except for wells within the municipal limits for house buildings or any other purpose. The owner of every house or vacant land is expected to keep the premises or vacant land in a tidy condition by not allowing the growth of any vegetation by storing of manure or by using it for any other purpose which gives room for nuisance. No person is allowed to stock manure within the municipal limits for more than a week atmost if it is possible to remove every day.

7. Latrines. — Any person using himself either in the vicinity or on the bank of the Kaveri river or public road shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

8. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or offering for sale any article of food either in markets or Bazars of the Town under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

9. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to prevent the spread of malarial and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge, the use of any material, stone, brick, mud, etc. and to destroy these latter where at present existing.

10. All persons, who after due notice from the President has been given, fails to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Other matters relating to Municipal Administration.

Section 48 (1) (w).

1. Any occupier or owner of a house neglecting to enclose his compound or yard with a wall or a fence of such material as may be approved of by the President or neglecting to repair any fallen wall or gate, pillar or to cope the compound wall within one month after a notice has been served on him, shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same, with a compound wall or fence of such material as President may approve of and not keep it clean with one month after notice has been served on him, shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any person who vends or hawks meat of any kind or fish in the street of the town shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

4. Whoever chops, fire-wood on any public street or road so as to damage the street or road, or so as to cause danger, inconvenience, to the public, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

5. No person shall fish with nets, rod, or otherwise in the Bhadra river within municipal limits without a special license bearing this signature of the President. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to a penalty on conviction not exceeding Rs. 20 per each offence.

C. N. CHOWDAIYA,  
Amildar and President.

### MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

No. L. 5931—Ml. 57-24-278, dated 11th February 1925.

For "1st November 1924" occurring in notification No. L. 4088—Ml. 57-24-242, dated the 3rd December 1924 published on page 668 of Part IIA of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 11th December 1924 regarding the Sravanabelagola Municipal Council read "1st December 1924"

By Order,  
B. NAGAPPA,  
Secretary to Government,  
Local and Legislative Departments.